

It has reached as high as 35,000,000 bushels annually, the crop for 1896 being 28,622,300 bushels. Over a million barrels of flour are exported annually. The barley crop of the state in 1896 was 10,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop for 1896 was 64,000,000 bushels. Mammoth sugar beets are raised, yielding a much larger percentage of sugar than the European beets. Two large beet sugar factories are in operation in the state, one of which cost \$500,000, and can reduce 500 tons of beets to sugar daily. The estimated output of beet sugar for 1896-7 is 46,000,000 pounds. Sweet potatoes and peanuts are raised almost everywhere. The San Luis valley produces cotton and tobacco. The annual product of hops is over 52,000 bales. Chicory has become a California staple.

California is now the foremost state in the union for the cultivation of fruit, there being over 20,000,000 trees producing abundantly. The total acreage devoted to fruits and nuts is almost 1,000,000. Even the deserted mining camps in the foothills have been replaced by vineyards and orchards; 82,222 acres are devoted to raising grapes. In no other equal area in the world can the fruits of semi-tropical and temperate regions be grown to such perfection side by side—orange and apple, lemon and cherry, olive and plum, fig and pear, the pomegranate, prune, peach, apricot, nectarines, vines, nuts and cereals. The total shipments out of the state by the railroads of fruits and vegetables in 1895 was 37,199 carloads. The canned fruit industry has reached enormous proportions. The pack in 1895 was 1,340,000 cases. The orange crop for 1896-7 is estimated at 8,775 carloads; the raisin crop, 84,000,000 pounds, or 2,000,000 boxes; dried fruit product, 118,500,000 pounds; prune crop, 51,000,000 pounds. The orange crop for 1896 amounted to 2,512,500 boxes. The receipts of wine at San Francisco amount to nearly 12,000,000 gallons yearly; brandy, 182,620 gallons. The value of the nut crop in 1896 was \$320,000. Peaches are shipped ripe by trainloads. The production yearly of 2,000 tons of choice, sun-dried and evaporated peaches does not supply the demand. Over 2,000,000 pounds of dried apricots and nectarines are sold. There are over 1,000,000 prune trees. The dried prune output exceeds 8,000,000 pounds. The state has 300,000 fig trees. The crop of walnuts exceeds 1,000,000 pounds; almonds, 500,000 pounds; peaches, 200,000 pounds. The cultivation of olives was introduced by the monks. There are 8,000 acres of olive trees. The rapid advance of this industry will soon place California among the great olive-producing countries of the world. Over 857,000,000 is invested in vineyards in California. There are over 200,000 acres planted, producing over 300,000 tons of grapes annually. The yearly product of wine is near 20,000,000 gallons. The grape country is 600 miles long and 100 miles wide, containing one vineyard, the largest in the world, embracing 4,000 acres. The largest wine cellar in the world is at St. Helena, the capacity being 2,000,000 gallons.

California is the foremost wool producing state. Six million sheep have yielded as high as 25,000,000 pounds of fine heavy fleeces annually. The product of 1896 is estimated at nearly 25,000,000 pounds. There are several ranches of over 100,000 acres area devoted to the raising of cattle and sheep, with vast areas of pasturage on the mountains. Late statistics give the state 1,000,000 head of cattle, 250,000 horses and 500,000 hogs. It produces yearly 15,000,000 pounds of butter and cheese. Over \$30,000,000 worth of cattle are slaughtered annually.

Gold mining has produced in California, between 1849 and 1890, nearly \$1,300,000,000 in bullion. The state yields more gold than any other of the American states. For fifteen years the yield exceeded \$50,000,000 a year, but in later years has fallen below \$20,000,000. The latest figures place the gold output of California in 1896 at between \$16,500,000 and \$17,000,000. This is a conservative estimate. Gold is only one of over forty mineral substances produced in California. The total product of these mines for 1896 was \$14,160,613. The increase in the mineral product of the state from 1894 to 1896 was \$2,641,370. The value of the salt product of 1896 was \$130,000; borax, \$800,000; mineral waters, \$400,000; natural gas product, \$150,000; petroleum, over \$1,000,000; quicksilver, 30,743 flasks.

The assessed valuation of property in California doubled since 1880. Valuation for 1896 was \$1,266,593,065. The population in 1890 was 1,205,391; in 1895, about 1,650,000. There are 5,000 miles of railway in the state, and 1,543 postoffices.

The yearly school revenue of California is above \$5,000,000. The school property is valued at \$15,000,000, and the school fund held by the state treasurer exceeds \$2,900,000. Private schools have an attendance of 21,900 children. The normal schools are at San Jose, Los Angeles and Chico. The University of California is the crown of the educational institutions of the state. It has an endowment of \$7,000,000, and upwards of 400 students. The University of Southern California is at Los Angeles. The Leland Stanford university, with a large endowment, at Palo Alto, is one of the leading institutions. There are many denominational colleges and public libraries.

The value of the annual manufactures is \$214,403,995; number of operatives, 83,642; yearly wages, \$51,538,780. The average annual product of the California fisheries is \$3,500,000. The whaling catch of the San Francisco fleet is \$600,000 annually. The chief cities are: San Francisco, population, 250,000; Los Angeles, population, 80,000; Oakland, population, 50,000; Sacramento, population, 22,000; San Jose, population, 22,000.

The bank clearances of San Francisco for 1896 were \$684,991,094. Import duties collected, \$5,101,346. Internal revenue collections, \$2,363,860. The coinage in the San Francisco mint for 1896 was \$32,041,474. Sugar imports into San Francisco in 1896, \$75,407,155 pounds. San Francisco treasury exports, \$21,151,081. Merchandise imports, \$36,662,299. Exports, \$41,380,199. Lumber exports, 27,608,000 feet.



Colorado covers an area equal to New England and Ohio combined. The great plains ascend from Kansas to the foothills—a vast, open region of low ridges and valleys. Everywhere the face of the country is covered with gorgeous wild flowers, and modern irrigating processes are converting it into a rich garden of agriculture. The foothills contain many fertile valleys and grazing districts. The parks of Colorado are ancient lake basins, walled in by stupendous mountain ranges and composed of beautiful, undulating regions of dunes and hillsides, with bright lakes and streams, and a varied and abundant vegetation of forests, flowers and grasses. Vast areas of white and yellow pine, hemlock and cedar still remain on the mountains.

The first American to enter Colorado was Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike, U. S. A., who led a military exploring party into the territory in 1806, soon after the Louisiana purchase. In 1844 General John C. Fremont explored North, Middle and South parks. Colorado west of the continental divide belonged to Mexico and was ceded to the United States in 1848, and became part of the new territory of Utah. Colorado, east of the divide, lay in the huge province of Louisiana. It was first settled in 1840 by Mexicans. As early as 1822 wandering Cherokees discovered gold in the foothills, but it was not until 1858 that Russell's party of Georgians and a company from Kansas began to wash gold from the sands of the South Platte river. In 1859 gold was discovered at Black Hawk. Then followed a vast and tumultuous migration from the east. In 1861, in order to make up the new territory of Colorado, nearly 70,000,000 acres were taken from Utah, New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska. The constitution drafted in 1875 and 1876 was rejected by the people, but in 1876 they adopted one and congress passed a bill admitting the territory to the union. President Johnson vetoed this document, and for eleven years longer the people remained under a territorial government. After the war a new tide of immigration flowed into the territory and developed its resources rapidly and securely. The state was admitted to the union in 1876. It has an area of 104,925 square miles. Its census population in 1890 was 412,198, and the estimated population in 1896 was 460,000. The total vote for president in 1892 was 93,842, and that of 1896 was 183,257. The school population is 84,448. The assessed valuation of the state is \$229,654,064.

Mining began with the discovery of gold placers in 1858, near Denver, and enormous profits have since been realized. The small Hope mine produced \$2,000,000 in two years and many others reached an equal productiveness. From the rich chlorides of Silver Cliff to the great argentiferous mountains around Silverton and from the native gold of Boulder to the fine copper of Unaweep extend the great treasures of the hills. The bullion production of Colorado has passed 300,000,000. From 1880 to 1884 inclusive it exceeded \$100,000,000. The Leadville district from 1878 to 1882 turned out \$68,000,000 and Little Gilpin county has yielded \$22,000,000 in gold. Colorado is the second silver-producing state. Upward of \$60,000,000 in ore is in sight at Leadville. Upward of \$5,000,000 worth of lead and \$5,000,000 worth of copper have come from the Colorado hills, almost entirely from gold and silver-bearing ores. The lead exported from the Leadville region reaches an average of over 1,000 tons a week. The iron of Colorado covers great areas. It is stated by scientific explorers that Gunnison county alone has a supply of iron equal in extent to all that of Pennsylvania. The following is an estimate of the mineral production of Colorado for 1895-6:

1895—Gold, \$16,995,919.51; silver, \$12,353,074.66; lead, \$3,046,514.27; copper, \$928,819.61; total, \$35,324,358.12.

1896—Gold, \$10,183,497.33; silver, \$18,697,067.23; lead, \$3,967,314.54; copper, \$902,637.75; total, \$29,560,578.85; increase, \$6,236,118.73.

It is estimated that the output of Copper for 1896 was \$10,000,000, an excess of \$2,000,000 over 1895. At Victor alone in 1896 \$7,500,000 in gold was produced. Aspen, the center of a distinctively silver-producing country, has done well under unfavorable conditions. The value of the silver product in 1896 was \$4,477,885. Summit county has produced during 1896 nearly \$2,000,000 in gold. The San Juan county was prosperous in 1896. The Enterprise mine cleared up nearly \$70,000. Of all the mining sections no more gratifying showing is made than that along the eastern range, where are located Boulder, Clear Creek and Gilpin. The production of Boulder county in 1896 is placed at \$1,700,000, an increase of \$200,000 over 1895. Gilpin county has been very productive. The year 1896 has marked the opening of several new mining camps in Colorado and many rich discoveries have been made. Smelting is the greatest mechanical industry of Colorado. The scientific processes of smelting have made great advances during the last quarter of a century and their high success has stimulated mining industries in all parts of the country. Upward of \$10,000,000 is invested in the smelters of Denver.

The coal fields of Colorado cover 40,000 square miles. There are over fifty working mines. The annual product is over 2,500,000 tons. Much of the Colorado coal is bituminous, but large areas of anthracite have been opened near Glenwood Springs and Newcastle. Lignite beds follow the eastern base of the mountains for 200 miles. Petroleum was discovered at Florence in 1882. There are many wells in that district, and the product, very heavy, is growing annually. In late years large quarries of limestone have arisen in the ridges outside the foothills. There are sandstone quarries at Lyons and others in and around St. Louis. The Marble Glen quarries, near Fort Collins, contain inexhaustible supplies. Sandstones are found in great variety. White, red, pale green, pink and yellow granite is found. There is white, black, pink and variegated marble, red sandstone, gray granite, gypsum and cement.

Agriculture has not, until lately, assumed commanding proportions in Colorado. The aridity of the soil has been overcome by irrigation, by which and over 3,000,000 acres are now under profitable cultivation, increasing yearly. Forty thousand miles of canals and ditches are in operation, and millions have been spent in their construction. One of these canals irrigates 120,000 acres. The farm products even now exceed \$15,000,000 a year, including 3,000,000 bushels of wheat, 200,000 bushels of barley, 2,000,000 bushels of oats, nearly 2,000,000 bushels of corn, 3,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 400,000 tons of hay, and 400,000 worth of dairy products, 500,000 pounds of honey, and all manner of vegetables, grapes, berries and hardy fruit. There are a half million apple trees, peaches flourish west of the mountains, and a part of the Arkansas valley is famous for its watermelons and grapes. The alfalfa crop is very large. Stock raising has long been a leading industry of Colorado. The grasses are nutritious and abundant, and cattle thrive on the dry, natural hay. Two-thirds of the herds are on the farms, where agricultural

and stock raising industries are blended. It is estimated that there are 2,000,000 head of cattle in the state. Sheep raising employs over \$5,000,000 capital. The flock number over 2,000,000 sheep, whose product exceeds 10,000,000 pounds of wool annually. The annual product of Colorado manufacturers amounts to \$12,480,000. The railroad mileage is 4,538. There are 793 postoffices. The farm products of 1895 were valued at \$17,000,000.

The chief cities of the state are Denver, population 140,000; Pueblo, 30,000; Colorado Springs, 17,000; Leadville, 11,000.



Idaho was first settled at Fort Hall in 1834. The first white men to enter the territory were Lewis and Clark's exploring party. The boundaries of the territory were defined in 1803 by congress, and it was admitted as a state in 1890. Thousands of California miners entered the territory in the 60's, after the discovery of gold on Oro Fino creek. The area of the state in square miles is 84,500. There are 25,000,000 acres of grazing lands, 10,000,000 acres of forest, 12,000,000 acres of farm lands, and 8,000,000 acres of sage brush and plains. Idaho has been likened in shape to a great chair, with the Rocky and Bitter Root ranges as its front, seat and back. It is 400 miles long from north to south, and at the base is 350 miles wide. South of Snake river the valleys and foothills contain bunch-grass and arable bottom lands, alternating with abrupt ranges of mountains. Other valleys are occupied by Mormon hamlets, around which extend broad farms with efficient irrigation systems. The Bear Lake country has a mountain of sulphur and deposits of lead and coal. Coal is also mined on Irwin lake and at Lewiston.

There are 10,000,000 acres of forest in Idaho, producing a vast and valuable timber supply. White pine logs 100 feet long and five feet thick have been cut on the Clearwater. In the south the forests are mainly along the highlands, but in the north they cover the entire country, and include valuable tracts of red cedar, lodge pole, yellow pine and great spruces.

The lakes of Idaho are its most beautiful feature. Below Goose creek the Snake river enters a profound canyon, within whose solemn depths it flows for seventy miles. In this chain the river sweeps through a group of five volcanic islands, around which occur several cascades, and then forms the magnificent Shoshone falls, descending in full volume, 950 feet wide, over a semi-circular cliff 225 feet high. At times the volume of water nearly equals that of Niagara.

Agriculture in southern Idaho is based on irrigation, which causes oases of verdure to spring up in the arid desert. In northern Idaho irrigation is not essential. The farmers find good markets in the mining camps. Among their products are over 1,500,000 bushels of wheat and 1,300,000 bushels of oats yearly, with large crops of barley and potatoes, 550,000 tons of hay and a million dollars worth of fruits. Flax, alfalfa, sorghum and huge vegetables are produced abundantly. The Mormons of the south also raise large crops of cereals. The grain capabilities are availed of by 600,000 horses and cattle and 250,000 sheep, yielding 2,000,000 pounds of wool annually. They winter in the open air and fatten on bunch grass and white sage.

Mining has been hampered by the remoteness of the railroads, yet some of the richest placers and veins in America are worked here, and the Rocky mountain range for 400 miles abounds in gold and silver. Gold was discovered as early as 1852. The state has produced above \$160,000,000 in precious metals. The four gold of the river sands was so fine that it had to be separated by slowly running it over mercury-covered electrophoretic sheets of silver. The Wood river district produces several million dollars worth of silver-bearing lead yearly, and considerable gold. The Leechburg district has produced 17,000,000 in placer gold, and Lemhi county has rich regions of gold quartz and silver. Carbonate county mines have produced over \$100,000. 000. The Warren and Elk City districts of Idaho county have many gold and silver mines. The Peacock copper mines are near the Snake river. The Lost river copper mines are very rich. Iron has been found at many points. There are large mica deposits in the state, and coal deposits in the Goose creek valley. Marble is quarried on the Snake and elsewhere. Granite, limestone and sandstone are also found. The Oneida salt works have produced 2,000,000 pounds a year, made by boiling the water which flows freely from saline springs near the old Lander emigrant road. The flour mills and lumber mills of Idaho produce over \$1,000,000 yearly, and form its chief manufacturing interests outside of the production of bullion.

The assessed valuation of Idaho is \$25,748,447. The United States census of population in 1890 was 84,385. The estimated population in 1896 was 130,000. The number of school children enrolled is 24,260. The railroad mileage is 1,089. The value of manufactures in 1895 was \$1,306,696. Farm products for 1895 were estimated at \$1,000,000.



The first white pioneer of Iowa was Julien Dubuque, a French Canadian trader, who dwelled from 1788 to 1810 among the Indians near the city now bearing his name. In 1842 Governor Chambers purchased 15,000,000 acres of rich land of the Sac and Fox, who made formal cession of the territory, which was admitted as a state in 1846.

Allured by the reports of extraordinary beauty and fertility of Iowa, immigrants crossed the great river by thousands, coming from New England, New York, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri by way of the rivers. Dubuque, the earliest permanent village, was founded in 1832. The first settlements fringed the Mississippi and crept slowly up the Des Moines river, followed by a similar advance along the Missouri long afterward. The Spirit lake country was settled by Missourians in 1836-7, but they were attacked by the Indians and forty or more were massacred. Up to 1850 the Spirit lake and Sioux river settlements had to be protected by troops. Iowa's population in 1896 was 2,058,093, and its area in square miles is 56,025.

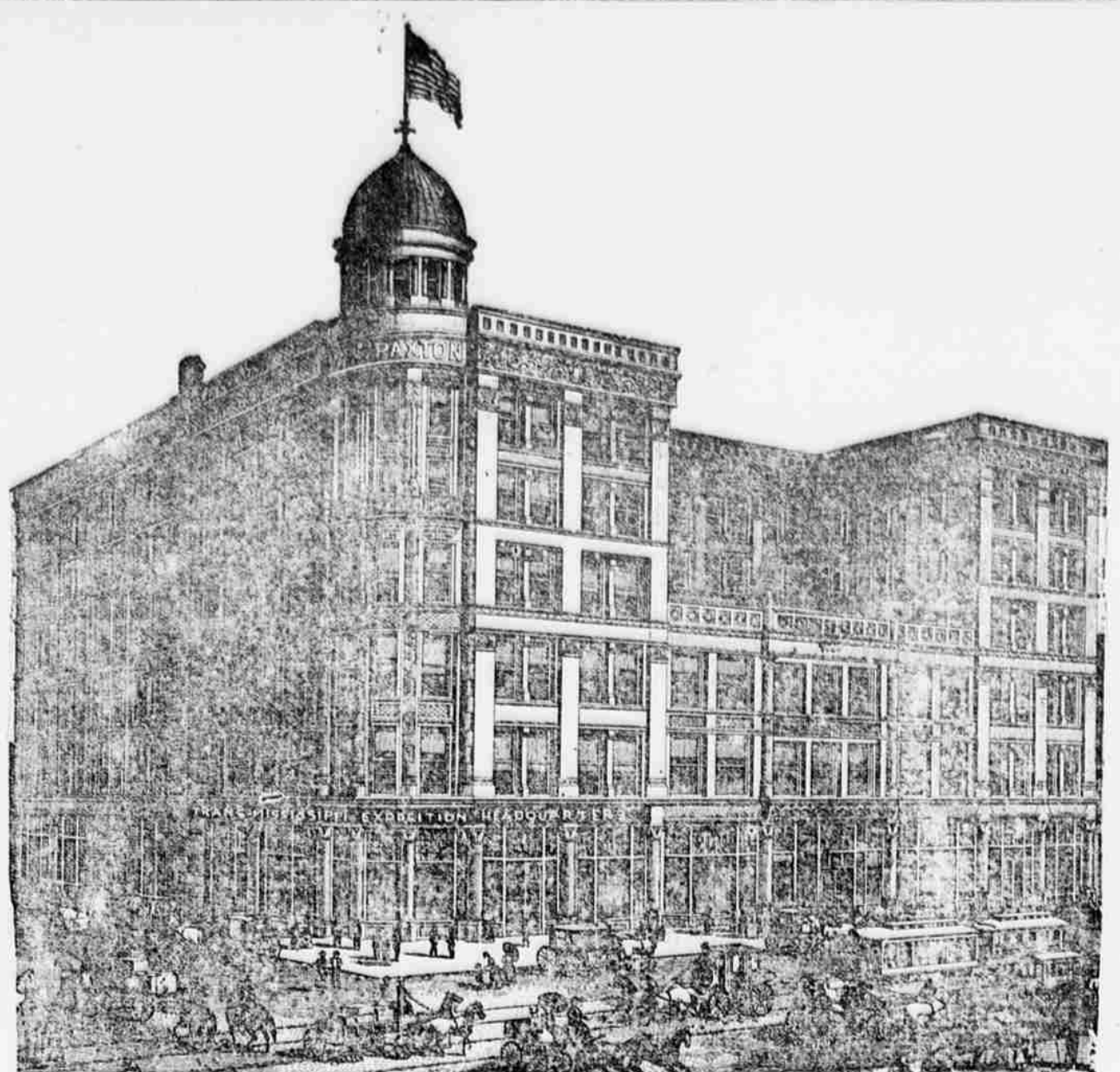
Iowa is in the great prairie belt and between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, whose watershed in the northwest is 800 feet high, falling away to the southeast, with short and rapid streams. These watercourses begin in broad and shallow valleys and then flow through the buff-bound bottom lands, in and around which are the chief woods in the state. The Missouri river at Council Bluffs is 198 feet higher than the Des Moines at Des Moines, and 325 feet higher than the Mississippi at Davenport. Navigation is possible on some of the Iowa rivers, but the intersecting of railroads in every direction make it of little value on the minor streams. In the northwest are scores of beautiful lakes, like those of Minnesota. Most of Iowa is covered with a heavy, drift, drift loam of marvelous richness. The timber product of the state is valued at \$3,000,000 a year. Black walnut abounds. The state is prolific of small grains and vegetables. The blue grass region of the southwest and the wild prairies export vast quantities of baled hay and support some of the best American live stock, with large dairy products, hogs farms and abundant fruits. Johnson and Muscatine counties are famous for their great herds. More than half of the inhabitants of Iowa are farmers and the results of their labors reach nearly \$500,000,000 annually. The corn crop of 1896 was 214,804,758 bushels, and in 1895 it was 255,000,000 bushels. The crop of oats for 1895 was 201,600,000 bushels. The annual product of hay and grasses is as follows: Timothy, 1,174,721; clover, 1,022,922; millet, 109,118; prairie grass, \$5,859,419. Immense crops of rye, barley and potatoes are produced. The fruit crop annually is worth over \$3,000,000. The value of the annual apple product is \$1,357,309, there being 135,545 acres devoted to apple orchards. Mills county alone produced in 1896 192,742 bushels of apples. The annual production of grapes is 4,350,721 pounds, valued at \$10,000. In Iowa corn is king. The state produces more corn than any other state. The berries of Iowa put up yearly more than 7,000,000 cans of corn and nearly 2,000,000 cans of tomatoes.

In 1895 8,648,894 acres produced corn, 128,989,047 bushels. The acreage of wheat was 697,598, and the product 9,500,253 bushels. Four million four hundred and twenty thousand two hundred and forty-three acres were devoted to oats, producing 107,691,460 bushels. The acreage of potatoes was 170,285, and the product was 7,869,321 bushels. The total number of acres in the state in 1895 was 3,197,584, the value of which was \$53,829,197. The total number of hogs was 5,044,357, value \$23,598,962. The total number of sheep was 428,875, value \$1,109,635. There are 723 creameries in the state; property value, \$1,804,062. In 1895 the state produced 32,520,914 pounds of butter, and of cheese 4,628,240 pounds. In 1895 the acreage of improved farms was 25,870,189.

The value of manufacture establishments is \$25,608,792. The total annual wages amount to \$25,578,997, and the value of the product is \$125,949,153. Along the Mississippi extend the great sawmills, of which Iowa has 300, with a yearly product exceeding \$6,000,000. Clinton possesses one of the largest sawmills in the world, capable of sawing 60,000 feet of lumber an hour. There are four mills with a yearly product of \$300,000, meat packing establishments yielding \$11,000,000 yearly and manufactories of agricultural implements, wagons, furniture, woolen goods and boots and shoes.

There are 20,000 square miles of bituminous coal deposits which are worked at Des Moines, Centerville, Ottumwa, What Cheer, Oskaloosa, Fort Dodge and elsewhere. The coal measures extend across all the southern counties up to the middle of the state, but the most valuable mining region is the Des Moines valley from Keokuk to Fort Dodge. The veins are from three to eight feet thick and within 100 feet of the surface. Northern Iowa contains 30,000 acres of peat bogs, in beds from four to ten feet deep. In the northeast great quantities of lead and zinc are found in pockets in the limestone. One time \$1,000,000 worth of lead was shipped yearly from Dubuque, but this industry is now nearly quiescent. Iron has been found in Iowa, but the state produces no iron. Limestone, sandstone and building stones in great quantity. Iowa marble was chosen for the entrance hall to the Boston public library. The gray gypsum of Fort Dodge covers eighteen square miles. The pottery clay and fire clay of Iowa give material for scores of large potteries and brick yards. There are 242 coal mines, with property valued at nearly \$4,000,000. The average number of miners employed is 6,863, whose wages amount to over \$2,000,000 annually. The total value of coal mined and sold is between \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000 annually. There are 261 stone quarries in the state, whose annual product is valued at over \$5,000,000. The assessed valuation of property in the state is \$178,000,000.

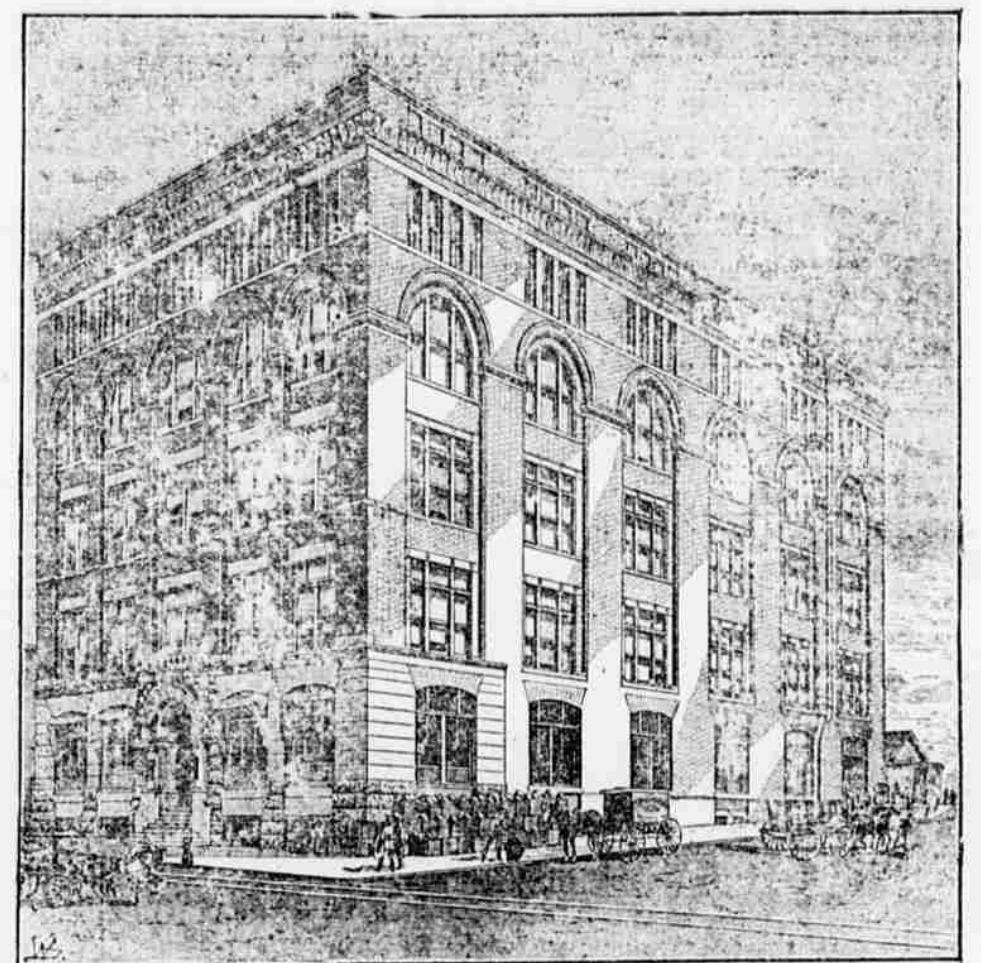
The education in its public schools costs Iowa nearly \$5,000,000 yearly, most of which comes from local taxes. The permanent fund is nearly \$1,000,000. The school property is valued at over \$12,000,000, of which the value of denominational school property and grounds is \$4,179,250. In the public schools there are 25,000 teachers and 522,731 scholars. "A school house on every hill top" is an adage which Iowa's reputation representing the condition of the state's public school system. The State Normal school at Cedar Falls has 540 students. The University of Iowa was nominally founded



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In 1847. It has 2,500 graduates. The Iowa Agricultural college, near Ames, was founded in 1869 and has 300 students. The Iowa college at Grinnell has 540 students. Tabor college was founded in 1857 by the Congregationalists. Lenoir college is a Presbyterian institution at Hopkinton, and so is Parsons college at Fairfield and Coe college at Cedar Rapids. The Luther college at Decorah is the largest Norwegian school in the union. Graceland college was founded by Bishop Perry of Davenport. The University of Des Moines, the Central University of Iowa at Pella and Burlington university are Baptist institutions. The Methodist college at Upper Iowa university, founded at Fayette in 1857, the Iowa Wesleyan university, founded at Mount Pleasant in 1852; Simpson college, founded at Indianola in 1851, and Cornell college, founded at Mount Vernon in 1857. The Christiana new Drake university at Des Moines. The Friends conduct Weather college, founded at Salem in 1876, and Peen college at Oskaloosa. There are 4,862 religious organizations, 4,489 churches, the value of whose property is \$15,195,085.

The railroads of Iowa make the map appear like an intricate lacework. Almost the whole state was at one time covered by railway land grants. The railway mileage is 8,508 miles. There are 1,831 postoffices.

Des Moines, the capital of Iowa, occupies the site of old Fort Des Moines, a United States garrison from 1820 to 1837. The capital building, dedicated in 1884, cost nearly \$2,000,000. The pinnacle of the dome is 295 feet high. Other important population centers are Davenport, Dubuque, Burlington, Keokuk, Cedar Rapids, Sioux City and Council Bluffs.



In 1824 President Monroe deplored the evils growing out of the dwelling of the Indians in the Gulf states, their rapid degradation, bloody feuds and the frequent conflicts between the state and national jurisdiction. He recommended that the tribes should be moved beyond the Mississippi. In 1830 congress authorized their transfer, at the cost of the government, to the unorganized part of the Louisiana purchase. Here they were established on tracts proportioned to the size of each tribe. It was the original intention to secure to these Indians and their heirs forever the country so exchanged, but in recent years the rising tides of civilization have beaten against this domain of the Indian Territory, and only the presence of active bodies of regular army troops along the border has prevented its permanent occupation by white settlers.

The Indians have advanced in prosperity and civilization and now form large farming communities, with a promising degree of political, educational and religious progress. The Indian Territory covers an area of 31,400 square miles with fertile and well watered rolling prairies, diversified by abundant timber and rich river valleys and the great oak forest of the Cross Timbers, forty miles wide and running from Texas northward to Kansas with gigantic trees rising from an alluvial soil of remarkable fertility. One of the chief natural endowments of the territory is its coal measures, covering 13,000 square miles, producing a valuable bituminous coal, great quantities of which are mined every year. Iron and lead, copper and gold, marble and sandstone are found in various localities, and salt appears in springs and marshes. Fully 400,000 acres are under cultivation in the domain of the five civilized tribes, producing yearly over 4,500,000 bushels of corn, wheat and oats, 400,000 bushels of vegetables, 60,000 bales of cotton, 175,000 tons of hay, amounting to nearly \$6,000,000 a year. They own 800,000 head of live stock. Among other products are many thousands of woolen blankets and shawls, willow baskets, 8,000,000 feet of lumber and maple sugar, wild rice, fish, hemlock bark, cordwood and wool. The population in 1890 was distributed as follows: Five civilized nations, 170,582; Indians, 52,965; negroes, 14,224; whites, 107,987; reservation Indians, 8,708; total population, 325,666.

The territory has an area of 31,400 square miles. The number of postoffices is 419. Railroad mileage is 955. The annual manufactures amount to \$248,932. Each of the five civilized tribes is governed by a principal chief and a second chief, elected for from two to four years. The annual legislature of political, educational and religious progress. The 229 Indian schools are mainly supported by the federal government. There are in a yearly cost of over \$300,000. The teachers are mainly Indians, but the text books are in the English language. The Indian boys are taught trades, farming and stock raising. All the denominational societies are well represented. In all there are 317 churches, 537 clergymen, 9,206 Sunday school pupils and 25,000 church members.

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